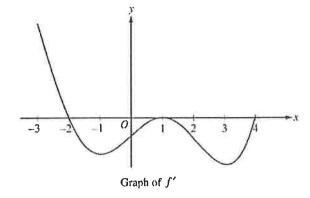
## AP® CALCULUS AB 2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

## Question 5

The figure above shows the graph of f', the derivative of a twice-differentiable function f, on the interval [-3, 4]. The graph of f' has horizontal tangents at x = -1, x = 1, and x = 3. The areas of the regions bounded by the x-axis and the graph of f' on the intervals [-2, 1] and [1, 4] are 9 and 12, respectively.



- (a) Find all x-coordinates at which f has a relative maximum. Give a reason for your answer.
- (b) On what open intervals contained in -3 < x < 4 is the graph of f both concave down and decreasing? Give a reason for your answer.
- (c) Find the x-coordinates of all points of inflection for the graph of f. Give a reason for your answer.
- (d) Given that f(1) = 3, write an expression for f(x) that involves an integral. Find f(4) and f(-2).
- (a) f'(x) = 0 at x = -2, x = 1, and x = 4. f'(x) changes from positive to negative at x = -2. Therefore, f has a relative maximum at x = -2.
- 2:  $\begin{cases} 1 : \text{identifies } x = -2 \\ 1 : \text{answer with reason} \end{cases}$
- (b) The graph of f is concave down and decreasing on the intervals -2 < x < -1 and 1 < x < 3 because f' is decreasing and negative on these intervals.
- $2: \begin{cases} 1: interval \\ 1: reason \end{cases}$
- (c) The graph of f has a point of inflection at x = -1 and x = 3 because f' changes from decreasing to increasing at these points.
- $2 \ddagger \begin{cases} 1 : \text{identifies } x = -1, 1, \text{ and } 3 \\ 1 : \text{reason} \end{cases}$

The graph of f has a point of inflection at x = 1 because f' changes from increasing to decreasing at this point.

3:  $\begin{cases} 1: \text{ integrand} \\ 1: \text{ expression for } f(x) \\ 1: f(4) \text{ and } f(-2) \end{cases}$ 

(d) 
$$f(x) = 3 + \int_{1}^{x} f'(t) dt$$

$$f(4) = 3 + \int_{1}^{4} f'(t) dt = 3 + (-12) = -9$$

$$f(-2) = 3 + \int_{1}^{-2} f'(t) dt = 3 - \int_{-2}^{1} f'(t) dt$$
$$= 3 - (-9) = 12$$